Fælicianus, gen. nov.

Head pointed in front, about as long as the anterior lobe of the pronotum; eyes almost touching the anterior margin of the pronotum, ocelli much nearer to eyes than to each other; antennæ with the first joint considerably passing the apex of the head, fourth joint much shorter than the second, a little shorter than the third, slightly longer than the first; pronotum narrowed towards apex, deeply impressed across its centre, its lateral margins moderately sinuate at the incision and then rounded and moderately narrowed to apex, the anterior lobe moderately globose; scutellum somewhat tumid, flattened and hollowed near base; rostrum almost reaching the intermediate coxæ, basal joint slightly shorter than the head; anterior femora strongly incrassated, spined beneath, one spine very prominent; anterior tibiæ slightly curved.

Allied to *Rhyparochromus*, from which the relative lengths of the antennal joints will alone sufficiently distinguish it; the pronotum is also less gibbous and the anterior and posterior lobes about subequal in length.

Fælicianus luteicornis.

Rhyparochromus luteicornis, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 107. n. 178 (1872).

Hab. Celebes (Brit. Mus.).

[To be continued.]

LX.—*List of the Fishes of the Characinid Genus* Alestes, *Müll. & Trosch., with a Key to their Identification* *. By G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S.

I. Sq. 36–50 $\frac{6\frac{1}{2}-9\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$.

A. Dorsal originating above ventrals; gill-rakers 17–20 on lower part of anterior arch.

A. 21–22; Sq. 40–43 $\frac{6\frac{1}{2}-7\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ ..... 1. *A. macrophthalmus*, Gthr.

A. 18–19; Sq. 39–41 $\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{5\frac{1}{2}}$ ..... 2. *A. Liebrechtsii*, Blgr.

B. Dorsal behind vertical of ventrals.

1. Sq. 45–50 $\frac{8\frac{1}{2}-9\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$.

A. 25–30; gill-rakers 30–35 on lower part of anterior arch; dorsal equidistant from vertical of last ray of ventral

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* The numbers in the anal fin (A.) include the two rudimentary anterior rays, and the last ray, cleft to the base, is reckoned as one; the transverse series of scales is counted from the mid-dorsal to the mid-ventral line. The dorsal rays are constantly 10 or 11.

and first of anal or a little nearer the latter ..... 3. *A. baremose*, Joannis.

A. 20–25; gill-rakers 20–25 on lower part of anterior arch; dorsal originating just behind vertical of last ray of ventral ..... 4. *A. dentex*, L.

2. Sq. 36 $\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$; A. 24..... 5. *A. Stuhlmanni*, Pfeff.

II. Sq. 22–32 $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}-5\frac{1}{2}}{2\frac{1}{2}-3\frac{1}{2}}$.

A. Dorsal originating above ventrals.

1. A. 15–17; gill-rakers 16–18 on lower part of anterior arch.

Sq. 27–31 $\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$..... 6. *A. nurse*, Rüpp.

Sq. 24–26 $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$..... 7. *A. imberi*, Ptrs.

2. A. 18–19.

Sq. 30–32 $\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$; depth of body 4 times in total length; gill-rakers 18–20 on lower part of the anterior arch .... 8. *A. lateralis*, Blgr.

Sq. 29–30 $\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$; depth of body $2\frac{2}{3}$ to 3 times in total length; gill-rakers 15–18.. 9. *A. senegalensis*, Stdr.

Sq. 27–29 $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$; depth of body 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ times in total length; gill-rakers 18 .... 10. *A. Lemairii*, Blgr.

3. A. 21–24; Sq. 24–28 $\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$; gill-rakers 13–14 on lower part of anterior arch..... 11. *A. longipinnis*, Gthr.

B. Dorsal originating above or a little behind vertical of last ray of ventrals; a little nearer caudal fin than end of snout.

1. A. 19–22; Sq. 23–27.

Sq. 25–27 $\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$; eye as long as postorbital part of head; gill-rakers 15 on lower part of anterior arch ..... 12. *A. Chaperi*, Sauv.

Sq. 25–26 $\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$; eye shorter than postorbital part of head; gill-rakers 18–20. 13. *A. affinis*, Gthr.

Sq. 23 $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$; eye shorter than postorbital part of head; gill-rakers 25 ..... 14. *A. tæniurus*, Gthr.

2. A. 15–18.

A. 17–18; Sq. 23–26 $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$; gill-rakers 17–18 on lower part of anterior arch .. 15. *A. Fuchsii*, Blgr.

A. 15–17; Sq. 27–29 $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$; gill-rakers 22–26. 16. *A. bimaculatus*, Blgr.

A. 15–16; Sq. 23–24 $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$; gill-rakers 16–17. 17. *A. Kingsleyæ*, Gthr.

C. Dorsal far behind vertical of ventrals, originating much nearer caudal fin than end of snout.

A. 15–17; Sq. 22–24 $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{2\frac{1}{2}}$..... 18. *A. macrolepidotus*, C. & V.

A. 13–14; Sq. 24–27 $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{2\frac{1}{2}}$..... 19. *A. grandisquamis*, Blgr.

1. *Alestes macrophthalmus.*

Günth. Ann. & Mag. N. H. (3) xx. 1867, p. 113; Bouleng. Poiss. Congo, p. 151 (1901).

Gaboon, Ogowé, Congo, L. Tanganyika, L. Mweru.

2. *A. Liebrechtsii.*

Bouleng. Ann. Mus. Congo, Zool. i. p. 29, pl. xv. (1898), and *l. c.* p. 152.

Congo.

3. *A. baremose.*

Salmo niloticus (non Hasselq.), Linn. S. N. i. p. 514 (1766).
Cyprinus dentex (non Hasselq.), Linn. *t. c.* p. 531.
Myletes baremose, Joannis, Mag. Zool. 1835, pl. vi.
Myletes Hasselquistii (non Cuv.), Guér. Icon. R. An., Poiss. pl. lvi. fig. 1 (1844).
Alestes Kotschyi, Heckel, in Russegger, Reise, ii. pt. 3, p. 308, pl. xxi. fig. 3 (1849); Günth. Cat. Fish. v. p. 313 (1864); Steind. Sitzb. Ak. Wien, lxi. i. 1870, p. 543; Vincig. Ann. Mus. Genova, (2) xix. 1898, p. 257.
Alestes Wytsi, Steind. *l. c.* p. 542, pl. ii. fig. 1.

Nile, L. Rudolf, Senegal, Gambia, Niger.

4. *A. dentex.*

Salmo dentex, Linn. in Hasselq. Iter, p. 395 (1757).
Characinus niloticus, Geoffr. Descr. Egypte, Poiss. p. 50, pl. iv. fig. 2 (1809).
Myletes Hasselquistii, Cuv. Mém. Mus. iv. 1818, p. 449, pl. xxi. fig. 2.
Alestes dentex, Müll. & Trosch. Hor. Ichth. i. p. 13, pl. ii. fig. 6 (1845); Heckel, in Russegger, Reise, ii. pt. 3, p. 307, pl. xxi. fig. 2 (1849); Günth. Cat. Fish. v. p. 312 (1864).
Alestes Hasselquistii, Cuv. & Val. Hist. Poiss. xxii. p. 180 (1849).
Alestes sethente, Cuv. & Val. *t. c.* p. 190; Günth. *t. c.* p. 313; Steind. Sitzb. Ak. Wien, lxi. i. 1870, p. 541.

Nile, Senegal, Gambia, Niger.

5. *A. Stuhlmanni.*

Pfeffer, Thierw. O.-Afr., Fische, p. 44 (1896).

Kingani R., German East Africa.

6. *A. nurse.*

Myletes nurse, Rüppell, Fortsetz. Beschr. Fische Nils, p. 12, pl. ii. fig. 3 (1832).
Myletes guile, Joannis, Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1835, Poiss. pl. ix.
Alestes nurse, Müll. & Trosch. Hor. Ichth. i. p. 13 (1845); Cuv. & Val. Hist. Poiss. xxii. p. 188 (1849); Steind. Sitzb. Ak. Wien, lxi. i. 1870, p. 544.
Chalceus guile, Cuv. & Val. *t. c.* p. 255.
Brachyalestes nurse, Günth. Cat. Fish. v. p. 314 (1864).
Brachyalestes Rüppellii, Günth. *t. c.* p. 315; Pfeffer, Thierw. O.-Afr., Fische, p. 43 (1896).
Alestes leuciscus, Günth. Ann. & Mag. N. H. (3) xx. 1867, p. 114.
Alestes Rüppellii, Günth. in Petherick, Trav. C. Afr. ii. p. 343 (1869); Vincig. Ann. Mus. Genova, (2) xix. 1898, p. 257.

Nile, L. Victoria, L. Rudolf, Senegal, Gambia, Niger.

7. *A. imberi.*

Peters, Mon. Berl. Ac. 1852, p. 276, and Reise Mossamb. iv. p. 66, pl. xii. fig. 3 (1868).
Brachyalestes imberi, Günth. Cat. Fish. v. p. 316 (1864); Pfeffer, Thierw. O.-Afr., Fische, p. 43, fig. (1896).

Zambesi, L. Nyasa, German East Africa.

8. *A. lateralis.*

Bouleng. Ann. Mus. Congo, Zool. i. p. 130, pl. xlviii. fig. 2 (1900), and Poiss. Congo, p. 153 (1901).

L. Dilolo, C. Africa.

9. *A. senegalensis.*

Steind. Sitzb. Ak. Wien, lxi. i. 1870, p. 545, pl. ii. fig 2.

Senegal.

10. *A. Lemairii.*

Bouleng. Ann. Mus. Congo, Zool. i. p. 84, pl. xxxvi. fig. 2 (1899), and Poiss. Congo, p. 154 (1901).

L. Mweru, C. Africa.

11. *A. longipinnis.*

Brachyalestes longipinnis, Günth. Cat. Fish. v. p. 315 (1864).
Alestes longipinnis, Steind. Notes Leyd. Mus. xvi. 1894, p. 64; Bouleng. Poiss. Congo, p. 150 (1901).

Sierra Leone to Congo.

12. *A. Chaperi.*

Sauvage, Bull. Soc. Zool. France, 1882, p. 320, pl. v. fig. 3.

Gold Coast.

13. *A. affinis.*

Günth. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1894, p. 90; Vincig. Ann. Mus. Genova, (2) xvii. 1896–1897, pp. 28 & 355.

East Africa.

14. *A. tæniurus.*

Günth. Ann. & Mag. N. H. (3) xx. 1867, p. 113; Bouleng. Poiss. Congo, p. 156 (1901).

Gaboon, Congo.

15. *A. Fuchsii.*

Bouleng. Ann. Mus. Congo, Zool. i. p. 83, pl. xxxvi. fig. 1 (1899), and *l. c.* p. 155.

Congo.

16. *A. bimaculatus.*

Bouleng. *ll. cc.* p. 85, pl. xxxvi. fig. 3, and p. 157.

Congo.

17. *A. Kingsleyæ.*

Günth. Ann. & Mag. N. H. (6) xvii. 1896, p. 279, pl. xv. fig. B.

Ogowé.

18. *A. macrolepidotus.*

Brycinus macrolepidotus, Cuv. & Val. Hist. Poiss. xx. p. 157, pl. cccccxxxix. (1849).

Alestes macrolepidotus, Bilharz, Sitzb. Ak. Wien, ix. 1852, p. 469, pl. xxxvii.; Kner, Denkschr. Ak. Wien, xviii. 1860, p. 19; Günth. Cat. Fish. v. p. 313 (1864); Steind. Sitzb. Ak. Wien, lxi. i. 1870, p. 540, pl. i., and Notes Leyd. Mus. xvi. 1894, p. 63; Bouleng. Poiss. Congo, p. 158 (1901).

Nile, West Africa from Senegal to Ogowé, L. Tanganyika.

19. *A. grandisquamis.*

Bouleng. Ann. Mus. Congo, Zool. i. p. 85, pl. xxxv. fig. 3 (1899), and *l. c.* p. 159.

Congo.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

Biologia Centrali-Americana.

Land and Freshwater Mollusca. By Prof. Eduard von Martens.

This work, commenced so long ago as 1890, has at length been completed. It consists of 706 pages of text and 44 plates, 28 being coloured and 16 uncoloured. The introductory portion, pp. i–xxviii, gives some account of the different collectors and travellers who have obtained specimens in the various countries under consideration. It includes also some interesting notes on the geographical distribution of the genera of Mollusca found in those regions and observations on the intermingling of North- and South-American forms within their limits. The main portion of the work consists of lists of the known forms of the various genera treated of, full synonymy and references, with descriptions of many new forms and varieties.

A distinct feature of this work consists of comparative tables of species, at the commencement of each genus, giving a summary of their conchological differences, these tables being employed instead of a separate diagnostical description of each form. They will doubtless prove of great assistance to the student in naming his collection, the differentiating features of all the various forms being seen at a glance.

Great care and labour have evidently been expended in the production of this volume, which necessarily for many years will be the standard work of reference on the subject treated of. The author is to be congratulated on the completion of this the latest of his many valuable contributions to conchological science; and the